

NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

NOTES AND NEW SPECIES.

By H. J. CARTER, B.A., F.E.S.

(Thirteen Text-figures.)

[Read 26th November, 1930.]

The close geographical relationship existing between the Australian Continent and the Austro-Malayan Islands gives a particular interest to the study of the New Guinea Fauna. Australian Museums can do good work in the furtherance of this study and Mr. A. M. Lea of the South Australian Museum is to be congratulated on his appreciation of this importance by the extensive insect collections from New Guinea that he has directed to the Adelaide Museum.

Our generous patron, Sir William Macleay, was well aware of the value of this study and the "Chevert" Expedition, organized by him, with its resultant additions to our zoological knowledge, set a notable example to our naturalists. He further contributed two papers on the entomology of New Guinea—"The Insects of the Macleay Coast" (1884) and "Insects of the Fly River (Coleoptera)" (1886).

The Tenebrionidae and Buprestidae (also one Dryopid) collected for the South Australian Museum have been sent me for determination. These scarcely bear out Macleay's remark as to the "limited Coleopterous Fauna of the Island", since there are 136 species of the first and 36 of the second, and these numbers are slightly increased by the examination of collections in the Australian Museum, Sydney, and the National Museum, Melbourne. The single member of the Dryopidae sent is especially interesting as being a close ally of the monotypic *Stetholus elongatus* Cart., from Dungog, New South Wales—a strongly differentiated genus, so far unrecorded elsewhere. The above were mostly collected by Mr. C. T. McNamara at Mt. Lamington, Buna District, and the Rev. L. Wagner in the Finschhafen District. The absence of named collections from the Austro-Malay Islands, together with the difficulty of obtaining much of the older literature dealing with this fauna, has prevented my doing as effective work as I could wish.

In the Tenebrionidae the thorough work of Gebien in "Résultats de l'Expédition Néerlandaise, 1920", together with that author's gifts of many specimens, including cotypes, to me, has made it possible to identify a considerable number. Except in a few cases, which seemed to me beyond doubt, I have thought it undesirable to describe species as new, since continual cases of proved synonymy show a wider range for insects than was formerly supposed. Thus a few beetles are known to range from India to Australia (see *Amarygmus morio* F. below). Again *Pentaphyllus bifasciatus* Geb., described from the Philippine Islands, was amongst those collected by Mr. McNamara on Mt. Lamington, S.E. Papua. The extension of the Australian genus *Stigmodera* to New Guinea is not surprising. I have seen others in the collection of Monsieur Théry.

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I am indebted to Mr. J. L. Wassell for the drawing of *Stigmodera ariel* and details of other species.

Family BUPRESTIDAE.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) APICENOTATA, n. sp. Text-fig. 1.

Oblong-ovate; head, pronotum, underside, and legs coppery-bronze, above with a reddish tinge, darker beneath; underside densely silvery-pilose; elytra yellow with the base narrowly, suture, two fasciae and the apex widely, violaceous blue-black, the apical mark with two small yellow spots; the premedial fascia bifurcate laterally, the anterior branch extending to the basal angle, the hinder branch also reaching margin; both fasciae enlarged at suture; antennae green.

Head excavate and channelled, densely punctate. Prothorax: Apex nearly straight, base lightly bisinuate, anterior angles obtuse, the posterior slightly produced and acute, rather strongly convex, widest at middle, sides evenly and widely rounded; disc densely and evenly punctate, the punctures larger and sparser near hind angles; medial line laevigate throughout and terminating behind in a small foveate puncture. Scutellum scutiform, concave and laevigate. Elytra of same width as prothorax at base, lightly enlarged at shoulder, moderately compressed behind this; apices with a small semicircular lunation between two short spines; subapical margins serrulate; striate-punctate, the striae punctures evident; intervals very convex at sides and apex, flatter near suture, with a few perceptible punctures; sculpture of underside obscured by dense pubescence.

Dimensions: 10-12 × 4-4.5 mm.

Habitat.—Queensland: Rockhampton.

Three examples, two ♂, one ♀, have an elytral pattern very like that of *humeralis* Kerr., especially in the case of the variation mentioned below, but differ from that species in the less elongate and attenuate form, the pronotum without yellow margins, and the more strongly pilose underside, besides the very differently shaped prothorax. In one example the premedial fascia is only represented by a diamond-shaped spot on the suture, and the arcuate shoulder mark.

Holotype and allotype in the South Australian Museum.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) SUBGRATA Blkb. var. DISCOFLAVA Cart.

Two examples from Stanthorpe, Queensland, in the South Australian Museum deserve a varietal name as above. In these the metallic-green has invaded the greater part of the elytra leaving only the following yellow areas: the margins throughout, a discal triangular mark, representing the medial fascia, and a short narrow preapical fascia not reaching the yellow border nor quite extending to the suture.

STIGMODERA ARIEL, n. sp. Text-fig. 2.

Narrowly oblong; head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, underside and legs bright metallic-green; elytra coppery-violet with two round spots near base; two premedial spots longitudinally oval, narrowly connected with a wide oblique lateral spot behind shoulder extending to sides; a short postmedial fascia extending to sides, widely interrupted at suture and two oval preapical spots yellow.

Head rather deeply excavate and canaliculate. Prothorax: Apex truncate, base moderately bisinuate, anterior angles depressed and obtuse, posterior acute, widest at base, thence arcuately converging to apex; disc closely, finely punctate, medial line suggested by sparser punctures; three lightly impressed foveae, one

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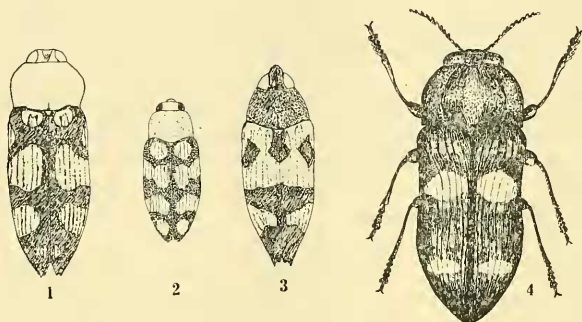
mediobasal, the other two symmetrically placed near middle. Elytra rather flat, striate-punctate; intervals only convex near apex, not perceptibly punctate; apices bispinose, with an oblique lunation, with a short sutural and rather long exterior spine; margins entire. Underside glabrous, finely punctate, apical segment rounded.

Dimensions: 7×2.5 mm.

Habitat.—New South Wales: Dorrigo (Dr. R. J. Tillyard).

A single example (? ♀) of a very distinct species which has been in my collection since 1912; I refrained from describing it earlier in the hope of obtaining more material. It is nearest *S. parva* Saund., in general facies, but differs from that species in narrower prothorax, the junction of the medial spot with lateral, and the extra preapical pair of yellow spots, the margins not widely yellow and the more distinctly bispinose apex.

Holotype in Coll. Carter.



1.—*Stigmodera (Castiarina) apicenotata*, n. sp.

2.—*Stigmodera ariel*, n. sp.

3.—*Stigmodera (Castiarina) bogania*, n. sp.

4.—*Stigmodera (Castiarina) dryadula*, n. sp.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) BOGANIA, n. sp. Text-fig. 3.

Ovate attenuate in front and behind; head, pronotum and underside dark-bronze; elytra yellow, with black markings as follow: rather wide mark behind scutellum, terminating at basal fourth in a diamond-shaped spot, a comma-shaped post humeral mark, arcuately extending backwards from humeral callus to margin, a rather narrow, straight, postmedial fascia, extending the full width of elytra, having a bisinuate outline on each edge and a squarish apical patch.

Head rather narrow, strongly punctate, deeply excavate. Prothorax: Apex truncate, base lightly bisinuate, widest at base, sides arcuately narrowed to apex, all angles subacute; medial line smooth and depressed on basal half; rather irregularly punctate, closely in front, more sparsely at sides and base.

Elytra lightly enlarged at shoulders and behind middle, constricted at basal third, markedly attenuate behind; somewhat uniformly striate-punctate, intervals lightly convex on apical half; subapical margins entire, apices a little divergent and strongly bispinose, with long exterior spine.

Dimensions: 10×3.5 mm.

Habitat.—New South Wales: Bogan River (J. Armstrong).

A single ♂ example, generously presented by the above-named keen young entomologist, shows a species near *obscura* Saund., and *atricollis* Saund., but

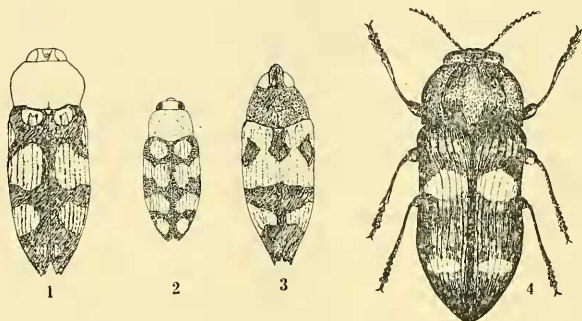
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Holotype in Coll. Carter.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) DRYADULA, n. sp. Text-fig. 4.

Head golden-green; pronotum blue with medial vitta and sides brilliantly golden; elytra peacock-blue with four transversely oval spots yellow, two pre-medial, two postmedial, the former the larger; underside golden-green; antennae and legs blue.

Head lightly channelled and excavate, forehead finely, closely punctate.

Prothorax lightly bisinuate at apex and base, sides lightly rounded, widest at middle, thence converging and depressed to apex, subparallel to base; anterior angles subacute, posterior rectangular; disc regularly and closely punctate, the punctures finer on medial vitta and larger on sides.

Elytra widest at shoulders, thence sinuately compressed and again widened, then narrowing to apex, each with a single sharp spine (forming continuation of third interstice), suture scarcely produced, finely striate-punctate, very small punctures in striae, intervals flat on greater part, the third, fifth, seventh and ninth sharply raised on apical third; subapical margins entire.

Dimensions: 7.5 × 2.5 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Wareo, Finschhafen (Rev. L. Wagner).

A lovely little species, unique, suggesting *S. cydista* Rainb., by its golden-sided pronotum, and *S. pulchella* Cart., in colour but with yellow spots different in number and position.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) QUADRIPLAGIATA, n. sp. Text-fig. 5.

Widely oblong-ovate; head (partly), prothorax, elytra and abdomen brick-red, with the following markings peacock-blue: head with forehead more or less suffused with blue, pronotum with an irregular and rather wide basal band, elytra with a similar basal band irregularly enlarged around the scutellum (in the ♂ this mark smaller than in the ♀ example), two large postmedial spots and apex wholly covered—this mark with anterior margin straight. Underside blue, except the prothoracic episterna and abdomen, which are red, the last with basal, and extreme apical, segment mostly blue. Legs blue, antennae green.

Head strongly punctate, widely excised between eyes. Prothorax widest behind middle, thence gently narrowed to base, more strongly so to apex, the latter slightly advanced at the angles, these acute (seen from above); base strongly bisinuate, with wide medial lobe and angular excisions; posterior angles rectangular; disc strongly and closely punctate, the punctures larger near base and sides; a marked medial sulcus and depression on basal half. Scutellum scutiform, concave and laevigate. Elytra of same width as prothorax at base, widening at shoulders, lightly compressed at anterior third, apices entire, separately rounded; subapical margins finely serrulate, striate-punctate; seriate punctures more distinct towards sides, intervals uniformly strongly convex throughout, and closely punctate; underside glabrous, prosternum coarsely, metasternum moderately, abdomen finely, punctate.

Dimensions: 15 × 6 mm.

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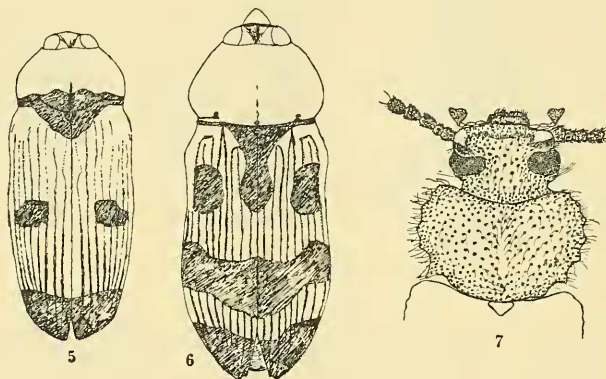
Habitat.—Queensland: Bowen (A. Simson).

A pair, the sexes of this fine species, is from the collection of the late Augustus Simson and is clearly distinct from *trimaculata* Saund., though the form of prothorax, and elytral pattern are somewhat alike. Its chief distinctions are (1) general colour brick-red instead of testaceous, (2) markings of upper surface are bright-blue instead of black, the pronotal spot of *trimaculata* is transferred to the base of the elytra, (3) the apices of elytra entire instead of being armed with a strong external spine and (4) the red abdomen. The base of pronotum appears also to be different, having "a narrow small median lobe" and, if Saunders' figure be correct, without marked excisions.

Holotype and allotype in the South Australian Museum.

STIGMODERA (CASTIARINA) MACKAYANA, n. sp. Text-fig. 6.

Oblong-oval, robust; head and prothorax bright greenish-bronze, the latter with a violaceous tinge in the middle; elytra yellow with bright violet markings as follows: basal margin narrowly, a wide sutural mark surrounding scutellum,



5.—*Stigmodera* (*Castiarina*) *quadriplagiata*, n. sp.

6.—*Stigmodera* (*Castiarina*) *mackayana*, n. sp.

7.—*Pseudolypros australiae*, n. sp.

produced and enlarged on basal fourth, two large oval spots on each side of this enlargement, an arcuate postmedial fascia extending to sides, much enlarged on suture and an arcuate apical mark; antennae, scutellum and prosternum bronze-green; abdomen red, here and there suffused with green, legs blue.

Head rather closely punctate, widely excavate between eyes. Prothorax: Apex lightly, base moderately, bisinuate, the former slightly advanced at middle, more so at angles, these acute, the base with a pronounced fovea at each excision; smooth medial line also terminated in a smaller fovea; posterior angles obtuse; sides subangulately widened at basal third, thence converging each way, more strongly in front; disc closely, unevenly punctate, the punctures larger and sparser near base and posterior angles, smaller and more crowded on anterior area. Scutellum pentagonal, punctate. Elytra slightly produced and subdentate at basal angles, of same width as prothorax at base, enlarged at shoulders, lightly compressed behind these; apices bidentate, exterior tooth longer, with a small arcuate lunation; subapical margins serrulate; striate-punctate, seriate punctures large, close and evident, intervals rather widely convex, more strongly so behind,

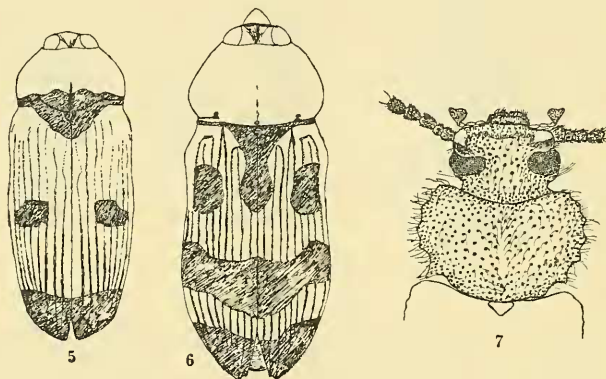
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and closely punctate. Underside glabrous; prosternum finely, metasternum more strongly, punctate; abdomen minutely strigose, just perceptibly punctate.

Dimensions: 18 × 7 mm.

Habitat.—Queensland: Mackay.

A single example (? ♀) is from the South Australian Museum. In shape of prothorax, and pattern of elytra it is not unlike the figure of *S. blackburni* Cart. (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1916, fig. 12), which is a wider species, without the sutural mark near scutellum, and with a differently-shaped apical mark. It is also near *rubriventris* Blkb.—a smaller western species with different apical markings and structure *inter alia*.

Holotype in the South Australian Museum.

Family TENEBRIONIDAE.

LEIOCHRODES VARIABILIS, n. sp.

Hemispherical, very nitid; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside and appendages black, except for a narrow lateral area of pronotum, epipleurae and two basal segments of antennae yellow or reddish; elytra fulvous with ten, variably large, black maculae as follows: an elongate dumb-bell-shaped sutural mark extending from base to apical declivity, followed, at short interval, by an apical sutural mark, like an inverted T, with transverse bar at apex; a large irregular shoulder mark, a subreniform latero-apical mark on apical half, separated narrowly from sutural marks, and two spots, one behind the other, between the lateral and sutural marks.

Head: Eyes rounded and rather prominent, antennae closely segmented, two basal segments short, third longer, subconic; the rest subequal. Prothorax: Apex and base very widely sinuate—base more obviously so—all angles rounded off, a very narrow, horizontal, lateral explanation, disc mirror-like without perceptible punctures. Scutellum transversely triangular, rounded behind. Elytra with some indistinct lines of punctures showing on pale area, otherwise without perceptible sculpture; a very narrow, horizontal border seen from above near shoulder only, this continuous to near apex, but concealed from above by convexity. Prosternum with fine, little-raised carina, channelled on each side; legs stout and short, femora not quite reaching sides—tarsi combined as long as tibia—clothed beneath with reddish hair; post tarsi with basal segment rather shorter than the rest combined.

Dimensions: 3.5 × 2.5–3 mm. (approx.).

Habitat.—Queensland: MacPherson Range—Queensland National Park (A. J. Nicholson and the author), Tambourine Mountain (H. Hacker); N. S. Wales: Clarence River (H. W. Cox).

The elytral pattern is very variable, the maculae tending to coalesce, so that in some examples only a few pale spots occur; but in most cases the typical pattern can be discerned. The epipleurae have the translucent redness seen in some thick glass bottles. It is apparently allied to *L. octomaculatus* Westw., from Borneo, from which its dark legs and different elytral pattern distinguish it. It occurs on the trunks of trees and readily escapes notice by its harmony with its surroundings. This is the species hitherto erroneously determined by me as *Derispia coccinelloides* Westw., a very different insect, from Ceylon, which must be eliminated from my Check-list (*Aust. Zool.*, 1926, p. 135), an example of which has recently been courteously sent on loan by my friend Gebien.

Leiochrodes suturalis West.—a widely distributed species throughout the Malayan islands and Australia—is the only other member of the genus so far

and closely punctate. Underside glabrous; prosternum finely, metasternum more strongly, punctate; abdomen minutely strigose, just perceptibly punctate.

Dimensions: 18 × 7 mm.

Habitat.—Queensland: Mackay.

A single example (? ♀) is from the South Australian Museum. In shape of prothorax, and pattern of elytra it is not unlike the figure of *S. blackburni* Cart. (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1916, fig. 12), which is a wider species, without the sutural mark near scutellum, and with a differently-shaped apical mark. It is also near *rubriventris* Blkb.—a smaller western species with different apical markings and structure *inter alia*.

Holotype in the South Australian Museum.

Family TENEBRIONIDAE.

LEIOCHRODES VARIABILIS, n. sp.

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Leiochrodes suturalis West.—a widely distributed species throughout the Malayan islands and Australia—is the only other member of the genus so far

recorded from Australia. I have found this amongst fallen leaves and under wood refuse, always on the ground, from Sydney to North Queensland.

Pseudolytrops australiae, n. sp. Text-fig. 7.

Brownish-black; nitid; margins of prothorax reddish; whole upper surface clothed with long, upright, pale-red hair.

Head rather strongly, not densely, punctate; form, also antennae, very much as in figure of *P. carinicollis* Geb., but forehead wider, apical segment of maxillary palpi securiform. Prothorax at its widest as wide as elytra, width less than twice the length, apex gently arcuate to the obtuse front angles; sides scalloped with five bays, the two apical equal and indistinctly separated by a minute tooth; the next two, at middle, wider and deeper, limited by distinct teeth, the fifth at base widest and deepest, limited by sharp, prominent, posterior tooth; margins sub-explanate; base strongly bisinuate, with wide medial lobe; disc rather flat, without medial line or fovea; cellulose-punctate, covered with round, almost contiguous punctures, these larger towards sides, here and there showing subrugose intervals. Scutellum large, transversely triangular. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base and sinuately adapted to it. Shoulders well rounded and slightly advanced; sides parallel, apex pointed, margins narrowly horizontal, extreme border entire, with a row of close large punctures within; the whole rather closely covered with punctures as on the pronotum, these smaller and slightly sparser near middle, towards sides showing some tendency to rugose intervals, without any sign of longitudinal or seriate arrangement. Legs hairy, abdomen wanting.

Dimensions: 7×3 mm.

Habitat.—North Australia: Newcastle Waters (T. G. Campbell).

A single example sent from the Division of Economic Entomology of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canberra, is interesting as being the first of the genus and second of its Subfamily (Heterotarsinae) to be recorded from Australia. Though the abdomen is mutilated, it is in a sufficiently good condition for description. The tarsi are very much as in Gebien's figures of the tarsi of *P. carinicollis*, but both pronotum and elytra are quite different, nor can the species be near any of the five tabulated in the "Résultats de l'Expédition Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée".

Holotype in the Museum of the Division of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

PTEROHELAEUS WAGNERI, n. sp.

Ovate, very nitid black, legs piceous, apical segments of antennae, tarsi, pro- and epipleurae reddish.

Head closely and minutely punctate, epistoma truncate in front, obliquely widened at sides; antennae: 3 sublinear, longer than 4, 4-6 pyriform, 7-10 transverse, 11 subspherical. Prothorax nitid, only microscopically punctate, anterior angles produced, rounded at apex, posterior acute, margins widely explanate. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, lightly oval, explanate margins wide and slightly concave; irregularly and coarsely seriate-punctate, with about 14 lines of large rounded punctures of unequal size, besides a short scutellary row of small punctures and a submarginal row of coarse punctures, delimiting the explanation, the punctures of the four sutural rows smaller than the rest. Prosternum finely rugose, abdomen longitudinally strigose.

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Dimensions: 11×7 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Komba (Rev. L. Wagner).

Three examples sent, with other Tenebrionidae, for determination show a very distinct species, nearest as to nitid surface to *P. nitidissimus* Pasc., from which it differs strongly in its coarser sculpture and more oval form. It belongs to Macleay's Sub-Section iii. The only other species that I can find recorded from New Guinea is *P. papuanus* Geb., which belongs to Macleay's Section i.

Holotype and paratype returned to the South Australian Museum. One paratype in Coll. Carter.

HELAEUS PERLATUS, n. sp.

Widely, somewhat squarely, ovate; black, subnitid.

Head wanting. Prothorax (7×13 mm.): Base bisinuate, its margins serrulate, sides semicircularly narrowed from base to apex, apical processes wide and overlapping; extreme margins revolute and narrow, edges (seen sideways) undefined (sublamine), posterior angles acutely falcate; lateral foliation wide and concave, the discal part less than half the total width at base; disc almost smooth, but minute granules can be seen with a lens, especially on the foliation; a strong medial carina bluntly rounded at highest point of convexity near base, the carina depressed at middle. Scutellum convex, widely triangular. Elytra narrower than prothorax at base, very convex, sides subparallel for the greater part, widely rounded behind; lateral foliation wide, extreme margin strongly raised throughout, edges (seen sideways) clearly defined and concave; disc with two strongly raised, parallel costae, starting from base, terminating on apical declivity, the suture also carinate throughout; a row of large punctures at the base, on each side of suture and costae, also within the extreme lateral margins; surface in general irregularly punctate, with minute pustules interspersed. Underside minutely and sparsely pustulose. Legs wanting.

Dimensions: 18×14 mm.

Habitat.—Western Australia: Eradu (near Geraldton) (H. J. Carter).

I found several fragments of this species in September, 1926, of which the above is sufficiently perfect to warrant its description. Clearly distinct by the combination of size, squarish form and high convexity, it is nearest in general facies to the obovate *H. occidentalis* Cart., in Section iii of my Revision (These Proc., 1910, p. 93). The elytral costae are 3.5 mm. apart.

Holotype in Coll. Carter.

ONOSTERRHUS HACKERI, n. sp.

Widely ovate, black, opaque above, nitid beneath; antennae and tarsi piceous red, in one example (? male) a thin line of red tomentum on hind tibiae.

Head and pronotum not perceptibly punctate, epistoma truncate, its angles rounded off, its sides sinuately connected with curve of canthus, and with two large shallow depressions within front margin, antennae rather slender, 3 less than twice as long as 4, 5–8 triangular, 9–10 round, 11 oval. Prothorax widest at middle, apex arcuate-emarginate, base bisinuate, sides well rounded without definite sinuation; lateral border thick, raised and widely channelled within, anterior angles rather widely acute, the posterior produced and rather sharply dentate; apex and base without border, base with triangular excision half-way between scutellum and hind angles. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra nearly as wide as long, wider than prothorax at base, a very narrow margin, invisible from above; without definite sculpture of any kind, even the usual line

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of lateral punctures absent, or scarcely indicated in one example. Mentum widely subovate, tooth of submentum flattened, broadly widened at apex and pointing obliquely forward; sterna and epipleurae smooth, abdomen longitudinally strigose.

Dimensions: 13-14 × 8-9 mm.

Habitat.—South Australia: Tarcoola (H. Hacker).

Three examples examined, two of which have been long in my cabinet. The third was sent from the Zoologische Museum, Hamburg, for determination. It is nearest *O. acuticollis* Cart. in form, but is easily distinguished by the much thicker margins of pronotum, its less sharply produced anterior angles, the absence of the lateral row of punctures on the elytra and its more opaque surface. It is shorter and wider than *O. lugubris* Blkb. *O. duboulayi* Cart., from Western Australia, has sinuate sides to the prothorax, besides being much larger and with a nitid surface.

Holotype and allotype in Coll. Carter. Paratype in Hamburg Museum.

NEOTHECA, n. gen. Chodaloninarum.

Body elongate, subcylindric, winged, surface non-metallic.

Head very much as in *Chariotheca*, eyes round (seen from above) and prominent, cheeks narrower than eyes; mentum with scarcely perceptible keel near base, last segment of maxillary palpi securiform, of labial palpi ligulate. Antennae short, basal segments slender and short, 3 slightly longer than 4; 7-10 oval, increasingly transverse, 11 much the largest, oval. Prothorax subquadrate, apex subtruncate between lightly advanced anterior angles (feebly advanced in middle); base feebly bisinuate, sides a little rounded and explanate with reflexed border, apex without border, base with very narrow border. Elytra striate-punctate. Epipleurae continuous to apex. Prosternum convex, its process—with corresponding triangular receptacle in the mesosternum—short. Legs rather short and stout, front tarsi having apical segment nearly as long as the rest; post tarsi with first shorter than fourth, second longer than third.

A genus with the general form of *Thesilea* or of certain *Chariotheca*, but differing in its expanded sides of prothorax and non-metallic surface.

Genotype, the following species.

NEOTHECA FUSCA, n. sp. Text-fig. 8.

Cylindric, head and pronotum subnitid black, the latter sometimes reddish at sides and apex, elytra, underside and legs reddish-brown, tarsi, antennae and palpi pale-red.

Head short and wide, labrum prominent, epistoma rounded and continuous with the horizontal antennal orbit, separating groove indistinctly impressed, antennae not extending to middle of prothorax; surface densely punctate. Prothorax transverse, rather flat, width to length as 5 to 3; anterior angles advanced and a little obtuse; widest about middle, sides more rounded anteriorly, posterior third nearly straightly, sometimes a little sinuately, narrowing to base; hind angles obtuse, a moderately wide lateral border, extreme margin showing small crenulate irregularity near middle—seen more clearly from below—disc densely cellulose-punctate, subrugose near apex and sides, with a tendency to longitudinal coalescence of the punctures. Scutellum semicircular, laevigate. Elytra rather convex laterally, little wider than prothorax, shoulders oblique, humeral swelling inconspicuous; sides parallel, jointly rounded at apex, striate-punctate, the striae narrow, in general shallow but deepened on apical declivity; the seriate punctures

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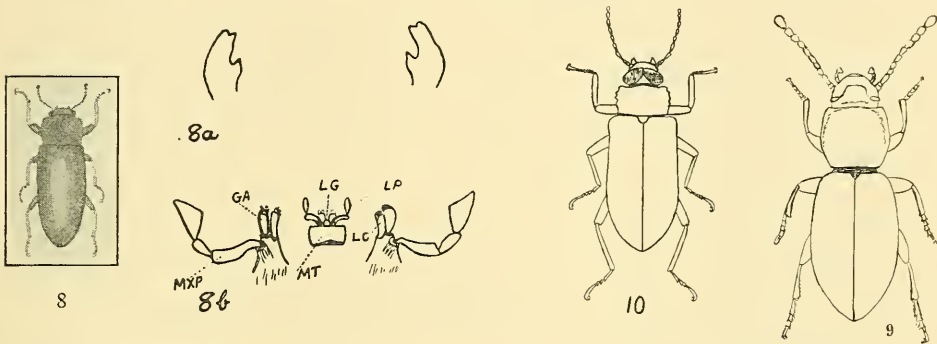
elongate, evenly spaced and evident to apex; intervals wide, strongly punctate, nearly flat at the middle, moderately convex at base and strongly so towards apex. Tibiae slightly curved; underside punctate, pro-, meso-, and metasternum strongly and closely, abdomen finely and less closely, femora also closely, punctate.

Dimensions: 7-9 × 2.5-3.5 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Mt. Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (Buna District) (C. T. McNamara).

Twenty-nine examples sent from the Adelaide Museum were not referable to any genus known to me. I therefore sent an example to my friend Gebien who courteously replied: "Evidently a new genus of Cnodalonidae somewhat related to *Thesilea*". The smaller examples examined were males.

Holotype and paratypes in South Australian Museum.



8.—*Neotheca fusca*, n. sp. 8a, Mandibles (× 12); 8b, Mentum and Maxilla (× 16). ga, galea; lc, lacinia; lg, ligula; lp, labial palp; mt, mentum; mxp, maxillary palp.

9.—*Licinoma oblonga*, n. sp.

10.—*Ebenolus serraticollis*, n. sp.

LICINOMA OBLONGA, n. sp. Text-fig. 9.

Elongate, subcylindric, nitid bronze-black, glabrous. Legs, antennae and tarsi (except under surface) black.

Head with sparse round punctures on front and near eyes, with deep, rhomboidal impression on forehead, its suture straight; eyes large and transverse, antennal joints oval, 3 a little longer than 4, enlarging from 7 outwards, 11 wider than and half as long again as 10. Prothorax not much wider than head; truncate at apex, slightly arcuate at base, widest in front of middle, sides feebly arcuate and considerably narrowed to base; front angles depressed and rounded, posterior widely obtuse, lateral margin narrow, bearing a few setae; disc very finely closely and evenly punctate, a shallow depression at centre near base, within this a short smooth portion of a medial line; a large setiferous puncture well within each hind angle. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate-oblong, two and a half times as long as the prothorax; humeri subobsolete, punctate-striate, seriate punctures small and little obvious, intervals minutely punctate, slightly convex and of uniform width, strongly so at sides and apex, the third with two setiferous punctures at wide intervals on hinder half. Underside smooth; tibiae of male lightly curved, fore tibiae with narrow fringe of tomentum.

Dimensions: 9-12 × 3-4 mm.

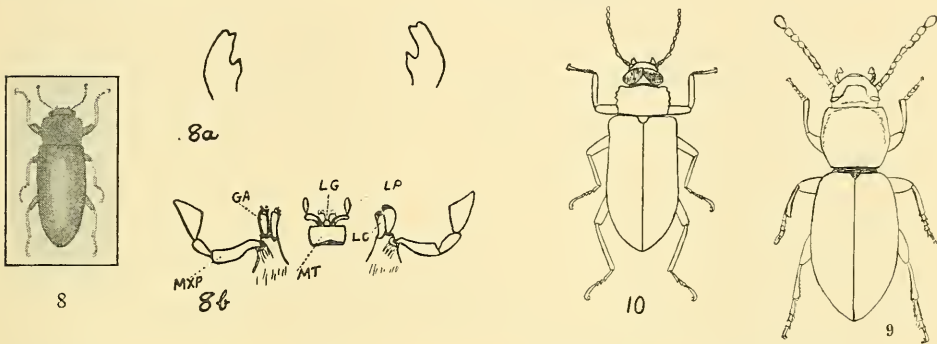
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Dimensions: 9-12 × 3-4 mm.

Habitat.—South Queensland: Bunya Mountain (H. J. Carter).

Three examples (one much larger than the other two) taken by myself, October, 1919, during the visit of the Ornithologists' Union to this beautiful range. The species is nearest to *L. elata* Pasc., which is of a paler bronze, with red antennae and tarsi, prothorax more widened and rounded at middle and more coarsely punctate *inter alia*.

Holotype in Coll. Carter.

LICINOMA TRICOLOR, n. sp.

Elongate-ovate; head black, pronotum dark metallic-green, very nitid, elytra bright violet-bronze, antennae opaque-black, femora nitid black, tibiae and tarsi piceous-red, apical segments of latter red.

Head strongly, unevenly punctate, with an oval frontal impresssion. Antennae shorter than in *L. splendens* mihi, 8-10 nearly round, 11 pyriform. Prothorax: Apex and base subtruncate, anterior angles feebly advanced and subacute—seen from above—posterior angles obtuse, widest in front of middle, sides well rounded, a narrow lateral margin, slightly explanate only near front angles, bearing 3 or 4 setae; a shallow medial depression (not sulcate) near base, medial line further indicated by a brassy line of lesser punctures, seen in favourable light. Surface finely and closely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax and nearly twice as long, striate-punctate, the punctures only seen as crenulations on the insides of intervals; striae well marked; intervals 3 and 5 slightly wider than the rest in one example, in three others the 5th interval only obviously wider than the rest; intervals apparently impunctate, the third with a single seta on apical declivity. Hind tarsi with first segment about as long as the fourth.

Dimensions: 11-12 × 3-3.5 mm.

Habitat.—Northern New South Wales: Rivertree (E. Sutton), Boonoo-Boonoo (F. A. Perkins).

Four examples show a species that seemed at first a dark variety of *splendens* Cart., to which it is closely allied, but the following differences warrant, I think, specific distinction: (1) obvious colour differences—dark antennae and legs, less brilliant pronotum and bronze elytra, (2) shorter and different antennae, (3) prothorax widest in front of middle (at middle in *splendens*), its apex proportionally wider—apex to base 6 : 5 in *splendens*, 7 : 5 in *tricolor*, and (4) elytral intervals not of uniform width.

Holotype in Coll. Carter.

AMARYGMUS INSIGNIS, n. sp.

Oval, convex, nitid coppery-bronze, underside nitid-black, legs piceous, antennae and tarsi red, the last flavo-setose.

Head finely and closely punctate, eyes large, interspace narrower than in *A. morio* F., antennae slender, 4-11 subequal in length, successively and lightly thickened to apex. Prothorax bisinuate at apex and base, all angles obtuse, the anterior widely so, sides well rounded, widest behind middle, thence arcuately converging to apex and almost straight to the base; disc uniformly, closely and finely punctate. Elytra rather widely oval, shoulders obtusely angulate; striate-punctate, each with eight well impressed striae set rather closely with small punctures, the intervals nearly flat towards the centre, becoming convex laterally and on apical half, strongly so on the declivity, these uniformly and finely punctate, the interstitial punctures finer than the pronotal. Underside glabrous,

Habitat.—South Queensland: Bunya Mountain (H. J. Carter).

Three examples (one much larger than the other two) taken by myself, October, 1919, during the visit of the Ornithologists' Union to this beautiful range. The species is nearest to *L. elata* Pasc., which is of a paler bronze, with red antennae and tarsi, prothorax more widened and rounded at middle and more coarsely punctate *inter alia*.

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Dimensions: 11-12 × 3-3.5 mm.

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abdomen strigose, tibiae straight, with short, hairy clothing beneath, hind tarsi with basal segment as long as the rest combined.

Dimensions: 15×9 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Mt. Lamington, 1,300–1,500 feet alt. (C. T. McNamara).

Eleven examples are before me that cannot fit any recorded description, including Gebien's valuable table of New Guinea species. It may be readily identified by comparison with the common *A. morio* F., which I found confused with it (on the same card), but which presents the following marked distinctions:

<i>A. insignis</i> , n. sp.	<i>A. morio</i> F.
<i>Colour</i> brighter bronze	darker
<i>Dimensions</i> 15×9 mm.	$11-12 \times 6$ mm.
<i>Antennae</i> slender	moderately stout
<i>Pronotum and elytral intervals</i>	
more clearly punctate	much less clearly punctate
<i>Elytral striae punctures</i> smaller	larger
<i>Hind tibiae</i> straight	strongly curved
<i>Hind tarsi</i> first segment as long as rest combined	first segment much shorter than rest combined

In colour and size it is near *Chalcopterus perforans* Geb., which is amongst those sent from Finschhafen, New Guinea, but the sculpture is very different.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

Amarygmus curvipes Geb. (*alienus* Blkb.) is abundantly distinct from *A. morio* F., by larger size, more oblong form, opaque surface, coarser elytral punctures—especially the intervals. The post tarsi also have the first segment as long as the rest combined (shorter in *morio*). Two examples in my collection are from Nar-nar-noon, and the Grampians, Victoria. I have not seen *morio* from regions south of tropical Queensland. The locality of *tasmanicus* appears dubious. Gebien's name is unfortunate since the tibiae are not evidently curved.

AMARYGMUS HOSSFELDI, n. sp.

Very convex, widely oval; head, pronotum, underside, legs and tarsi nitid-black, the last aureo-setose, antennae piceous, the apical segments paler, elytra metallic dark-green with purple sheen on middle area.

Head finely and rather closely punctate, eyes widely separated, interspace equal to first antennal segment. Antennae moderately robust, 3 longer than 4, 5–11 subequal in length, the apical five successively, lightly enlarged. Prothorax: Apex nearly straight, the very wide anterior angles only feebly produced, sides arcuately narrowed from base to apex, base weakly bisinuate; posterior angles obtuse; disc finely, not closely, punctate, showing smooth spaces along medial line and, to less extent, elsewhere. Elytra strongly convex, widest at shoulders, thence ovately narrowed to a rather sharp apex, striae-punctate, the striae wide and containing very large oval punctures continuous to apex, becoming even larger laterally, about 30 in a row; intervals wide, moderately convex and minutely punctured. Prosternum tumid and glabrous, abdomen indistinctly strigose; pro-tibiae lightly arched, others straight; hind tarsi: segment 1 = 4; 2 = 3 and short.

Dimensions: 13×8 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea (Paul Hossfeld).

abdomen strigose, tibiae straight, with short, hairy clothing beneath, hind tarsi with basal segment as long as the rest combined.

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Dimensions: 13×8 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea (Paul Hossfeld).

A single example shows a species distinct from those in the lists of Gebien (L'Expédition Néerlandaise, 1920) and Blair (*Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1915), with a sculpture almost as coarse as in the Australian *Chalcoplerus catenulatus* Blkb.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

CHALCOPTERUS NITIDUS, n. sp.

Oval; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside, legs, tarsi, and tarsal clothing black, elytra blue—in some aspects with purplish gleams—surface very nitid.

Head finely punctate, eyes widely separated, interval rather less than in *affinis* Bless., without sulcus; antennae very similar to *affinis* Bless. Prothorax very convex, apex arcuate, base lightly bisinuate, widest at base, this twice as wide as apex, sides arcuately converging to the front, all angles obtuse, the posterior deflexed and wide; disc very minutely punctate, without medial line or fovea on its mirror-like surface. Scutellum laevigate. Elytra wider than prothorax at base, slightly obovate, seriate-punctate, the serial punctures small, round and close, slightly larger and more distant laterally, intervals flat and microscopically punctate. Meso- and metasternum minutely punctate, abdomen rather strongly longitudinally strigulate. Hind tarsi with basal segment longer than the rest combined.

Dimensions: 11 × 7 mm.

Habitat.—Western Australia: Balladonia, Norseman (Miss Baesjou).

Two examples in the Australian Museum are very distinct from its nearest allies in my tabulation, *sparsus* Blkb., and *clypealis* Blkb., by the combination of colour difference, fine sculpture and nitid surface. In the last, however, it is less brilliant than *lucidus* Cart., or *meyricki* Blkb. The seriate punctures are very much as in *purpureus* Germ., but the intervals are much less strongly punctulate, the punctures being visible only under a strong lens. The convex prothorax is also distinctive.

Holotype in Australian Museum.

EBENOLUS SERRATICOLLIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 10.

Elongate-oblong; nitid greenish-bronze above, nitid-black beneath, legs and basal segments of antennae red, apical segments of antennae opaque-black.

Head finely closely punctate, epistoma rounded in front, eyes large, prominent, almost contiguous in front, interspace strongly widened behind, this area flat and punctate; antennal orbits raised and "ear-like"; antennae moderately robust, 3-5 sublinear, 3 longer than 4; 6-9 much wider than preceding, subconic; 10-11 wanting. Prothorax subrectangular, slightly widest at middle, strongly transverse, width nearly twice the length; apex and base subobsoletely bisinuate, the former sulcate within a narrow explanate border; anterior angles obliquely truncate, posterior sharply rectangular; anterior two-thirds of sides with about four unequal serrations, the largest near middle, thence narrowed, but nearly straight, to hind angle; a reflexed basal border, with three large foveae, equally placed within it; disc rather sparsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures coarser and rugose towards sides; medial line impressed throughout; widened on basal half. Elytra considerably wider than and about four times as long as prothorax, shoulders rounded and rather tumid; sides parallel for the greater part, jointly rounded at apex, coarsely striate-punctate, the large, rectangular, closely-ranged punctures occupying most of the surface; the narrow intervals impunctate, third,

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Holotype in South Australian Museum.

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Oval; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside, legs, tarsi, and tarsal clothing black, elytra blue—in some aspects with purplish gleams—surface very nitid.

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fifth and seventh more strongly raised than the rest. Underside almost impunctate, abdomen finely strigose; post tibiae with basal third lightly hollowed interiorly, widened beyond this; post tarsi having basal segment rather longer than second and third combined, much shorter than fourth.

Dimensions: 9×4 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Mt. Lamington (Buna district), 1,300–1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

A single example is remarkable for its serrated and unusually transverse pronotum. It cannot be fitted to any in Gebien's table, though apparently nearest to *E. plicicollis* Geb., of which the colour is black, the form narrow, and the pronotum without impressed middle line. In the elytral sculpture it must be near *E. sculptipennis* Geb., which differs in size, colour and pronotal structure.

Holotype in the South Australian Museum.

Allecula papuensis Macl.—Having examined the type of this I find that it is an *Ebenolus* and, further, that it is identical with *E. wollastoni* Blair var. *anthracinus* Geb. The species must, therefore, be known as *Ebenolus papuensis* Macl., var. *anthracinus* Geb.

EBENOLUS ARUENSIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 11.

Elongate, subcylindric; nitid-black above and below, appendages also black, the front margins of basal segments of antennae and claws of tarsi only red.

Head: Labrum prominent, epistoma rounded in front, strongly, rather closely punctate, antennal sockets prominently raised and squarely rounded; eyes occupying greater part of head, on front half only separated by the narrowest line, on basal half by a narrow triangular area sulcate in middle; antennae long and slender, sublinear, 3–5 subequal, 6–11 wider and longer than preceding, subequal in length, 8 slightly the widest. Prothorax subquadrate, transverse, width less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length, apex and base subtruncate, the former feebly arcuate, the latter feebly bisinuate; anterior angles rounded, posterior subacute; sides nearly straight, feebly sinuate on basal half, narrowly bordered throughout, basal margin raised; disc strongly, irregularly punctate, with some smooth nitid areas, medial line only indicated by a depression near apex. Elytra wider than and about four times as long as prothorax, parallel for the greater part, separately rounded at apex, striate-punctate, the striae narrow, seriate punctures fine, close and evenly placed—more widely so outwardly; sutural intervals a little raised, the rest wide and flat except near apex. Underside lightly punctate; hind tibiae arcuate near base, hind tarsi wanting.

Dimensions: 10×3 mm.

Habitat.—Aru Island (H. Elgner).

A single ♂ example shows an elongate, narrow species not very near any in Gebien's table.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

STRONGYLUM PUSILLUM, n. sp.

Cylindric; nitid-black above, basal segments of antennae reddish, underside and legs piceous, tarsi red.

Head: Labrum prominent, epistoma rounded and strongly punctate, antennal sockets obliquely raised, not prominent; eyes close, interspace in front less than

fifth and seventh more strongly raised than the rest. Underside almost impunctate, abdomen finely strigose; post tibiae with basal third lightly hollowed interiorly, widened beyond this; post tarsi having basal segment rather longer than second and third combined, much shorter than fourth.

Dimensions: 9×4 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Mt. Lamington (Buna district), 1,300–1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara).

A single example is remarkable for its serrated and unusually transverse pronotum. It cannot be fitted to any in Gebien's table, though apparently nearest to *E. plicicollis* Geb., of which the colour is black, the form narrow, and the pronotum without impressed middle line. In the elytral sculpture it must be near *E. sculptipennis* Geb., which differs in size, colour and pronotal structure.

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EBENOLUS ARUENSIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 11.

Elongate, subcylindric; nitid-black above and below, appendages also black, the front margins of basal segments of antennae and claws of tarsi only red.

Head: Labrum prominent, epistoma rounded in front, strongly, rather closely punctate, antennal sockets prominently raised and squarely rounded; eyes occupying greater part of head, on front half only separated by the narrowest line, on basal half by a narrow triangular area sulcate in middle; antennae long and slender, sublinear, 3–5 subequal, 6–11 wider and longer than preceding, subequal in length, 8 slightly the widest. Prothorax subquadrate, transverse, width less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length, apex and base subtruncate, the former feebly arcuate, the latter feebly bisinuate; anterior angles rounded, posterior subacute; sides nearly straight, feebly sinuate on basal half, narrowly bordered throughout, basal margin raised; disc strongly, irregularly punctate, with some smooth nitid areas, medial line only indicated by a depression near apex. Elytra wider than and about four times as long as prothorax, parallel for the greater part, separately rounded at apex, striate-punctate, the striae narrow, seriate punctures fine, close and evenly placed—more widely so outwardly; sutural intervals a little raised, the rest wide and flat except near apex. Underside lightly punctate; hind tibiae arcuate near base, hind tarsi wanting.

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Head: Labrum prominent, epistoma rounded and strongly punctate, antennal sockets obliquely raised, not prominent; eyes close, interspace in front less than

length of second antennal segment, considerably widened behind; front strongly punctate; antennae sublinear, 3-5 subequal, much narrower than the succeeding, 6-11 subequal in length and width. Prothorax laterally convex, subquadrate, width less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length; apex and base truncate, each with raised border narrowly sulcate within; sides depressed, notably widened (scarcely angulate) near middle and subsinuate behind; anterior angles rounded, posterior rectangular; disc with large round punctures, irregularly placed, an impressed middle line on basal half. Elytra much wider than and four times as long as prothorax, sides parallel, apices jointly rounded; striate-punctate, the striae as wide as intervals; seriate punctures large and close, intervals convex, near suture strongly so, also impunctate. Underside punctate, mid and hind tibiae a little curved, post tarsi with first longer than fourth but shorter than 2, 3 and 4 combined, second twice as long as third.

Dimensions: 5×1.6 mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Finschhafen (Rev. L. Wagner).

A single example (? ♂) is in size only comparable with *angulatum* Geb., and *infans* Geb., in Gebien's tabulation; both differently coloured, with much more widely separated eyes, the former also with angulate sided pronotum.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

STRONGYLUM WAGNERI, n. sp. Text-fig. 12.

Head and pronotum subnitid-black, elytra nonmetallic nitid-brown; underside very nitid brownish-black, coxae, legs and abdomen reddish; antennae with five basal segments red, the apical segment yellow, the remainder dull black; tarsi red.

Head: Labrum produced, epistoma truncate, closely punctate; eyes separated by the length of first antennal segment in front, more widely behind; antennal sockets moderately raised; front finely sulcate and strongly punctate; antennal segments more or less obconic, 3-5 subequal, 6-10 longer and much wider, especially at apices, but equal in length *inter se*, 11 elongate ovate, of same length as preceding. Prothorax convex, slightly wider in front than behind, apex lightly produced forward in middle, otherwise nearly straight; base feebly bisinuate, sides subangulate in middle, with short wide tooth, otherwise nearly straight, widely margined at apex and base, anterior angles rounded off, posterior subrectangular; disc closely and strongly punctate, lightly rugose in places, without impressed medial line. Scutellum black, nitid, triangular. Elytra lightly obovate, much wider than, and four times as long as, prothorax, shoulders widely rounded, without tumidity, apices jointly rounded; sides slightly enlarged behind middle; striate-punctate, striae wider than intervals, containing large, close punctures continuous to apex; intervals ribbed (costiform) and themselves microscopically punctate. Prosternum and propleurae strongly punctate, metasternum and abdomen very nitid and impunctate; all tibiae straight, post tarsi 1 = 4; 2 = 3.

Dimensions: $8-10 \times 3-3.5$ mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Finschhafen (Rev. L. Wagner).

Five examples examined show little sexual differentiation. The species has a similar facies to *S. punctithorax* Cart., and must also be near *S. keyanum* Geb., but the latter is larger and differently coloured. *S. punctithorax* has much finer and sparser sculpture of the pronotum and is without the lateral tooth.

Holotype in South Australian Museum.

length of second antennal segment, considerably widened behind; front strongly punctate; antennae sublinear, 3-5 subequal, much narrower than the succeeding, 6-11 subequal in length and width. Prothorax laterally convex, subquadrate, width less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length; apex and base truncate, each with raised border narrowly sulcate within; sides depressed, notably widened (scarcely angulate) near middle and subsinuate behind; anterior angles rounded, posterior rectangular; disc with large round punctures, irregularly placed, an impressed middle line on basal half. Elytra much wider than and four times as long as prothorax, sides parallel, apices jointly rounded; striate-punctate, the striae as wide as intervals; seriate punctures large and close, intervals convex, near suture strongly so, also impunctate. Underside punctate, mid and hind tibiae a little curved, post tarsi with first longer than fourth but shorter than 2, 3 and 4 combined, second twice as long as third.

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STRONGYLUM WAGNERI, n. sp. Text-fig. 12.

Head and pronotum subnitid-black, elytra nonmetallic nitid-brown; underside very nitid brownish-black, coxae, legs and abdomen reddish; antennae with five basal segments red, the apical segment yellow, the remainder dull black; tarsi red.

Head: Labrum produced, epistoma truncate, closely punctate; eyes separated by the length of first antennal segment in front, more widely behind; antennal sockets moderately raised; front finely sulcate and strongly punctate; antennal segments more or less obconic, 3-5 subequal, 6-10 longer and much wider, especially at apices, but equal in length *inter se*, 11 elongate ovate, of same length as preceding. Prothorax convex, slightly wider in front than behind, apex lightly produced forward in middle, otherwise nearly straight; base feebly bisinuate, sides subangulate in middle, with short wide tooth, otherwise nearly straight, widely margined at apex and base, anterior angles rounded off, posterior subrectangular; disc closely and strongly punctate, lightly rugose in places, without impressed medial line. Scutellum black, nitid, triangular. Elytra lightly obovate, much wider than, and four times as long as, prothorax, shoulders widely rounded, without tumidity, apices jointly rounded; sides slightly enlarged behind middle; striate-punctate, striae wider than intervals, containing large, close punctures continuous to apex; intervals ribbed (costiform) and themselves microscopically punctate. Prosternum and propleurae strongly punctate, metasternum and abdomen very nitid and impunctate; all tibiae straight, post tarsi 1 = 4; 2 = 3.

Dimensions: $8-10 \times 3-3.5$ mm.

Habitat.—New Guinea: Finschhafen (Rev. L. Wagner).

Five examples examined show little sexual differentiation. The species has a similar facies to *S. punctithorax* Cart., and must also be near *S. keyanum* Geb., but the latter is larger and differently coloured. *S. punctithorax* has much finer and sparser sculpture of the pronotum and is without the lateral tooth.

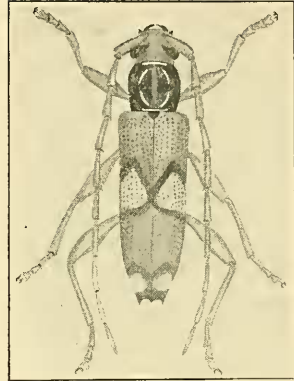
Holotype in South Australian Museum.



11



12



13

- 11.—*Ebenolus aruensis*, n. sp.
 12.—*Strongylium wagneri*, n. sp.
 13.—*Coptocercus scripticollis*, n. sp.

Synonymy.

1. *Gonocephalum hispidocostatum* Fairm. = *G. costipenne* Cart. = *G. costatum* Cart. (nom. praeocc.).
2. *Bradymerus crenatus* Pasc. = *granaticollis* Frm.
3. *B. raucipennis* Blkb. = *seriatus* Geb.
4. *Platydema detersum* Wlk. = *laticorne* Frm. = *annamitum* Frm. = *malaccaum* Mars. = *Ceropria valga* Pasc.
5. *Ceropria janthinipennis* Chev. = *peregrinus* Pasc.
6. *C. maculata* Geb. n. nom. = *bifasciata* Cart. = *quadriplagiata* Geb.
7. *Diaclina nitida* Cart. = *immaculata* Geb.
8. *Diphyrrhyncus nicobaricus* Redt. = *apicalis* Champ.
9. *Uloma corpulenta* Geb. ♀ = *Acthosus pascoei* Geb. ♂.
10. *Doliema* (?) *nitidula* Macl. (*Ipsaphes*) = *D. spinicollis* Frm.
11. *Graptopezus crenaticollis* Macl. (*Nyctozoilus*) = *G. costipennis* Blair.
12. *Zophophilus curticornis* Frm. ♀ = *raptor* Geb. ♂ = *Meneristes dentipes* Cart. ♂.
13. *Chariotheca planicollis* Frm. (*Thesilea*) = *oblonga* Blanch. (*Thesilea*) = *cupripennis* Pasc. = *impressicollis* Frm.
14. *C. cupripennis* Macl. (*Prophanes*) = *C. punctiventris* Geb.
15. *Pezophenus submetallicus* Macl. (*Prophanes*) = *rutilans* Geb.
16. *Amarygmus convexiusculus* Macl. (1886) = *niger* Geb., n. nom.
17. *A. morio* F. = *aeneus* Ol. = *cupreus* Guér. = *ruficrurus* Blanch. = *foveoseriatus* Frm. = *foveostriatus* Frm. = *inornatus* Macl. = *picipes* Frm. (*Dietytus*) = *tasmanicus* Blkb. = *uniformis* Blkb.
18. *Amarygmus cuprarius* Web. = *A. mutabilis* Geb.
19. *Notostrongylium rugosicolle* Cart. = *Strongylium horridum* Geb.
20. *Strongylium gravidum* Macl. = *S. tuberipenne* Frm. var.
21. *Ebenolus papuensis* Macl. (*Allecula*) = *wollastoni* Blair var. *anthracinus* Geb.

No less than twenty-nine species of Tenebrionidae are now known to occur on both sides of Torres Straits.

Also the following generic synonymy holds (*vide* Gebien):

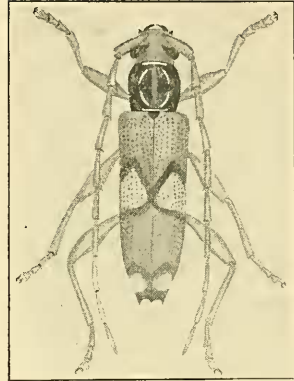
Zophophilus Fairm. = *Sphenothorax* Geb. = *Teremenes* Cart.



11



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No less than twenty-nine species of Tenebrionidae are now known to occur on both sides of Torres Straits.

Also the following generic synonymy holds (*vide* Gebien):

Zophophilus Fairm. = *Sphenothorax* Geb. = *Teremenes* Cart.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDAE.

COPTOCERCUS SCRIPTICOLLIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 13.

Head and prothorax black, the latter with a short line of white pubescence within the apical and basal border, more or less connected by two sinuate longitudinal lines of similar pubescence forming a subovate pattern. Elytra red, with an irregular medial fascia and subapical maculae testaceous; antennae, legs and underside red.

Head pubescent, with sparse longer hair on muzzle, punctate at base; antennae longer than body, segments 3-6 externally spinose. Prothorax: Sides lightly rounded, with a subobsolete, round, lateral tubercle, strongly constricted at base, scarcely so at apex; disc with four—in one example five—feebly raised nodules, densely punctate, with sparse long hair at sides, besides discal pubescence. Scutellum large, triangular, clad with white pubescence. Elytra: Shoulders rather square and slightly tumid; sides subparallel, slightly converging behind; apices with long, sharp, external spine, sutural angle just perceptibly produced, surface strongly punctate, the punctures coarse and close near base, finer and more distant behind the pale fascia, subobsolete on apical fourth; each elytron with a single raised interval; surface sparsely clothed, especially on sides and apex, with long, whitish hair.

Dimensions: 13-16 × 3-4 mm.

Habitat.—Victoria: Portland (M. L. Hauschild), second example labelled "New Holland".

Two examples, both ♂, were sent from the Zoologische Museum, Hamburg, with other longicorns, for determination. In my Revision of the Group it would stand near *C. vicinus* Hope, from which it differs in its pronotal pattern and structure. The elytral fascia has a forward prolongation at middle of each elytron; it is interrupted at suture and continuous to the sides.

Holotype in Hamburg Museum.

PORITHODES PUSTULATA, n. sp.

Castaneous; apical third of elytra, also the whole abdomen, dark-brown, except for a small triangular white mark across external apices of elytra.

Head impunctate; a small nitid pustule at each angle of clypeus; antennae longer than body, 3 longer than 4; 4-10 subequal in length, but successively finer; 3-5 spinose on outside. Prothorax longer than wide, widest about middle, lateral outline a little irregular but scarcely nodose; disc with five well-raised nodules, the middle one elongate. Elytra two and a half times as long as prothorax and wider than it at shoulders; sides subparallel, apices truncate; each with a traceable subcostate impression from the shoulders to the apical third; basal two-thirds with sparse, irregular pustules, the lateral area indistinctly punctate, the whole elytra finely pubescent. Prosternum concave in front of coxae, this accentuated by abrupt convexity of apical area; femora clavate.

Dimensions: 15 × 4 mm.

Habitat.—Queensland: Clermont, Peak Downs (Dr. K. K. Spence), and also in the Hamburg Museum.

Two examples examined, both ♂. The truncate apices and irregular-sided pronotum may suggest generic distinction, though I consider this undesirable. Pustules are also found on the elytra of *P. spinipennis* mihi, though differently placed.

Holotype in Coll. Carter. Paratype in Hamburg Museum.

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The six species described may be tabulated as follows:

Porithodes Auriv.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Apices of elytra spinose | <i>spinipennis</i> Cart. |
| Apices of elytra truncate | <i>pustulata</i> , n. sp. |
| Apices of elytra rounded | 2 |
| 2. Pale area of elytra confined to apical third | <i>apicalis</i> Lea |
| Pale area of elytra not so | 3 |
| 3. Apex of elytra dark | <i>plagiata</i> Blkb. |
| Apex of elytra pale | 4 |
| 4. Greater part of elytra pale | <i>parenthetica</i> Lea |
| Fascia and apex only pale | <i>fasciata</i> Auriv.; <i>obliqua</i> Lea |

Fam. DASCILLIDAE.

Dascillus oblongus, n. sp.

Elongate-oblong; nitid reddish-brown, antennae, tarsi and underside red; upper surface sparsely clad with short pale hair, adpressed on pronotum, upright on elytra, this abraded except near margins, also base of pronotum.

Head: Eyes large, round and prominent, separated by the width of one eye; antennae long, extending nearly half the length of elytra, segments 3-10 sharply triangular, forming a strong serration, 11 narrowly lanceolate. Prothorax widest at base, its outline from above subconic with a slight anterior sinuation, narrowing and convex towards apex, its extreme apex bluntly rounded, and about the width of forehead (between eyes), a narrow, horizontal margin visible at basal third, anterior margins decurved, posterior angles acute; base rather strongly bisinuate, its margins finely serrulate; disc with shallow punctures, a large oval depression at base, within this two deeper foveae symmetrically placed. Scutellum large, subpentagonal. Elytra oblong, slightly wider than prothorax at shoulders, feebly enlarged behind middle, apices rounded; striate-punctate, the striae rather deep, the punctures therein small, close and transverse; intervals lightly convex, closely punctate towards base, transversely elongate for the greater part; procoxae approximate; underside with silky pubescence.

Dimensions: 9 × 3 mm.

Habitat.—New South Wales: E. Dorriggo (W. Heron).

A single specimen before me is certainly conspecific with *D. serraticornis* mihi, but longer, narrower and with stronger striation and elytral sculpture. Both are doubtfully referred to *Dascillus*, though clearly allied to *D. brevicornis* Macl. Its general facies is that of an Elaterid.

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